New-York Daily Times.

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war ardhours have yielded into ocean fortresses—there is something grander and nobler in commanding the moral energy which animates that mass. The spirit which fires these ships, and the officers who command them, are worthy of their profession and its many glorious traditions. In all that host there is not one who has been forced into his Queen's service. All are volunteers. The war burst suddenly on a nation employing tens of thousands in the conduct of its mercantile marine. Spontaneously, and with the enthusiasm which kindles at the prospect of strife and distinction, large bodies of seamen transferred themselves at once to the most exciting service. Each successive year of the war has perfected them in their vocation, and stimulated fresh recruits by their example. The few opportunities which have presented themselves for the exertion of professional daring they have turned to all possible account. When debarred on their own element from such a display as they covet, they have betaken themselves with alacrity to fighting their comrades on shore. Every kind of duty, from assisting in the transport of material to manning the guns of a battery, has been performed with a cheerfulness and a cordiality which must have made those who witnessed it regret that so much zeal should not have found its most congenial field, and that no other achievements should have been allowed to rival those which are associated with Kertch and Sweaborg.

It would be idle to vaper about the possible prowess of such a fleet. We are celebrating the conclusion, not the commencement, of a war. We are not throwing down the gage of defiance or seeking an arena of aggrandisement. We have no ambition to satisfy by the implied menace of such a pageant; but we hope we are not unreasonable in asking other nations to bear witness to our moderation when, with means of offence in our hands not only so ample as these, but also as capable of rapid production and vitality as these have been—with armaments so costly and with crews so eager for war as ours notoriously are—we have foregone all chances of glory, aggrandisement, and revenge, in order to arrest the calamities of war and guarantee the blessings of peace.

With respect to the effect of such a display in deterring or cowing any hostile attempts, we simply think it is not necessary. It does not require a naval review at Spithead to satisfy foreign statesmen that England can equip squadrons equal to the finest of olden days, or man them with crews whose courage beats as high as that of their forefathers. Those who doubt the truth of this are not likely to be convinced even by the Spithead pageant. But the many who do not doubt it at all may find useful food for contemplation when they see what a free nation can do, even amid the attractions of commerce and the enjoyments of opulence, in the way of war-like preparation to help the right and combat the wrong doer.

The Naval Review as witnessed from the Hermann.

AT SEA, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The two days which the *Hermann* passed at Southampton on her return from Bremen, were days of intense excitement and amusement to all on board, owing to the grand Naval Review which took place off Spithead, and to which every train brought raging "John Bulls," with their wives and children, until, though a vast number spent the night in the Steamers in the dock, sleeping room became so scarce in the city that in many cases a guinea was paid for permission to sleep upon the floor. Indeed, we have heard that persons who came in the late trains were forced to pass the night in wandering through the streets.

The fleet as the *Hermann* passed through it on the night of the 21st, on her way from Bremen, presented a truly brilliant spectacle, consisting as it did of some one hundred of England's Screw Steamships drawn up in parallel lines of four or five miles in length, flanked on either side by an indefinite number of her new steam gun-boats. As the *Hermann* passed between these two long lines of old England's "Wooden Walls," whose solemn silence was only broken by the two bells announcing one o'clock A. M., passing from ship to ship until lost in the distance, a most vivid idea of the power and vigilance of our "Mother Country" was impressed upon all who had remained upon deck.

The morning of the 22d opened beautifully, a circumstance which favored the English superstitious notion that good weather always attends VICTORIA, and the crowds of strangers increased until the dock and all the neighboring streets were swarming with life. Some thirty iron screw steamships, of the largest of England's merchant marine, lay in the dock; some engaged by Government for the Houses of Parliament, others for distinguished officers and the nobility, others still in the service of speculators. All were crowded before 10 o'clock A. M., and had left the dock on their way down the beautiful Southampton water. The screw steamship *Himalaya*, one of the Government vessels, and one of the largest in the world, must have had a thousand passengers on board, and some of the vessels in the hands of speculators must have yielded, for passage money alone, at a guinea a head, a very handsome profit. The *Hermann* followed some three hours later, having waited until 1¾ o'clock P. M. for her mails. The passengers had a fine opportunity of witnessing a portion of the review as she passed down on her way to sea, which was just at its height, since the Queen's arrival had been delayed by an accident to a train on the road, which delayed that to which the royal car was attached. This detention, we presume, must have interfered with the proceedings of the day, as the attack was not made on South Sea Castle, which was to be the grand feature in the review. On arriving at the scene of the Naval display the two long lines were in motion, passing in regular order down the Solent to the spot where the Royal Yacht and others were lying, and as the ships successively reached the pivot ships, each column, after passing between them, turned outwards round these ships, starboard column turning to starboard, and the port column to port, manning the rigging, cheering and saluting the Royal Yacht as they passed. When the *Hermann* took her departure the whole fleet were pouring forth their broadsides.

During the two days which the *Hermann* passed in Southampton dock she was visited by an immense concourse of persons from all parts of England, who expressed with one accord their surprise and pleasure at the comfort, solidity and neatness of this, one of the oldest specimens of American transatlantic marine architecture An inquisitive but kindly disposed correspondent for the London *Daily News*, who spent some time on board of her during the afternoon of Tuesday, seems to have taken some of the jocoseness of "Brother Jonathan" as quite serious, judging from the following paragraph, which came down from London next morning, to the no small amusement of that "one of the principal officers" and his compeers:

"Certain it is," says he, "that the Americans themselves look upon the review as an affair got up for their especial edification. As a proof of this I may mention that when, on strolling through the docks to-day, I stepped on board the United States Mail steamer *Hermann*, I was informed, with a great air of seriousness, by one of the principal officers, that the review had been originally fixed for the 17th, but was put off until the 22d, the day of the mail steamer's sailing, in order that the crew and passengers, after passing through the fleet, might carry home the latest and freshest impressions of the amount of British strength upon the waters. Our informant was obliging enough to add, however, that war was not at all imminent. And fortunate, he said, it was for the old country, as there was a marine infernal machine being built in New-York that would demolish the whole British fleet the moment it appeared on the Atlantic seaboard. Such trifles are valuable as showing what is floating uppermost in the public mind in both countries, and how narrow has been our escape, if we have escaped, from a collision with our great Western progeny. The scene in which this short colloquy took place was suggestive of much better and happier ideas than any that breathed of war and bloodshed between the two great industrial chiefs of civilization. The *Hermann*, herself a majestic and portly ship, more famous for strength and comfort than speed, was filled with emigrants of various classes and distant nations, all hurrying to the West, under the stimulus of peaceful enterprise. In the saloon a goodly circle of solemn-looking Germans were discussing, with true Teutonic energy, the sixty dishes which composed the luxurious dinner bill; and the fore part of the vessel was filled with the rank and file of labor, French, German and English, thinking of anything but war and its dangers. *Around floated the great navy of England's* wondrous commerce, far more interesting and suggestive than even the great screw war vessels outside, and nothing was to be seen or heard but the busy preparations for to-morrow's festivity."

Close to the Hermann, and entirely eclipsing her in size, was moored the *Atrato*, reputed to be the largest paddle steamer in the world, and not far distant, in an imposing row, were the fleet of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, the great Hoeling Rake between Europe and the mystic East.

JOHN MALLINS, Purser of the *Hermann*.

The Excitement at Southampton on the Day of the Review.

The London *Times*, of the 22d of April, gives the following account of the scenes at Southampton on the morning of the review:

The Fleet, as now anchored, covers a space, from pivot ships to pivot vessels, of upwards of 12 miles.

At the time our correspondent's parcel left Southampton last night, the excitement existing in reference to the grand naval display, which takes place at Spithead this day, had reached an extraordinary height, and the town was besieged by visitors from almost all parts. Not only had London, Liverpool and other large towns, together with places adjacent, contributed largely their quota of sightseekers, but numerous arrivals had taken place from our French neighbors. Hotel accommodation for those not previously provided was entirely out of the question; and, although the facilities afforded by the mail companies for supplying numerous visitors with beds, &c., on board their ships were liberally contributed, yet the difficulty to arrange for the requirements of all was in many instances apparent. From an early hour till the close of the day huge trains crammed to excess were constantly pouring into the South-Western Railway station at Southampton, and although it was impossible that the business of the line could be conducted with that quiet which is observable on ordinary occasions, yet we have not heard of a single accident. A little confusion existed, in one or two instances, at Bishopstoke Junction, but, by the adoption of a proper arrangement, order was very easily resumed. The docks at Southampton presented a most picturesque appearance during yesterday. At the north side of the tidal basin were arranged six vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and each ship's stern being placed against the quay wall, an easy access was provided for those who will witness the grand spectacle by that means. The Royal Mail Company's and other ships were likewise judiciously arranged, and a fleet of not less than twenty large vessels were in this dock alone. The whole of the vessels, it was expected, would get away by ten o'clock, the smaller craft having the first start on account of the low state of the tide. The gigantic steamer *Himalaya* took up her position in the stream yesterday, and formed a formidable companion to her Majesty's ships *Perseverance*, *Transit* and *Vulcan*. The chartered vessels were filling fast, although tickets could hardly be considered at a premium. Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan* has been appointed to convey the Foreign Ambassadors from Southampton.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT MOSCOW—HIS RECEPTION—HIS SPEECH ON THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long letter from Moscow, dated the 11th of April. We extract the following:

The Emperor has arrived quite unexpectedly at our city, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Michael and Nicholas, and a numerous Staff. Their reception was most enthusiastic. This morning the Emperor gave audience to Count Zakrewski, the military governor. Deputations from the nobles and from the civil and military authorities accompanied him. When all these persons had formed a circle round him, the Emperor addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The war is over; for I ratified the treaty of peace which had been signed at Paris before I left St. Petersburg. I am happy to be able to announce the news to you officially, and to repeat to the nobility of Moscow the words which I addressed to my people in my last manifesto. Russia was able to defend herself for many years to come, and I believe that, no matter what forces were brought against her, she was invincible on her own territory. But I felt that it was my duty in the real interests of the country, to lend an ear to proposals compatible with the national honor. War is an abnormal state, and the greatest successes obtained by it scarcely compensate for the evils it occasions. It had caused an interruption of the commercial relations of the empire with most of the States of Europe. I should certainly have carried it on had not the voice of neighboring States pronounced itself unanimous policy of late years. My father, of imperishable memory, had his reasons for acting as he did. I knew his views, and I adhere to them from my very soul; but the treaty of Paris has obtained the object which it was his ambition to obtain, and I prefer this means to war.

Many of you, I am aware, regret that I should have so readily accepted the propositions made to me. It was my duty as a man and as the head of a great Empire either to reject or accept them frankly; I have honorably and conscientiously fulfilled that duty; I am sure that allowances will be made for the difficult position in which I was placed, and that shortly every devoted friend of Russia will render justice to my views and intentions for the welfare of the country.

Supposing the fate of arms should have remained constantly favorable to us, as it has been in Asia, the Empire would have exhausted its resources in keeping up large armies on different points, the soldiers of which would, in a great measure, be taken from agriculture and labor. In the Government of Moscow itself many manufactories have been compelled to close. I prefer the real prosperity of the arts of peace to the vain glory of combats.

I have thrown open the ports of Russia to the commerce of the world, the frontiers to the free circulation of foreign produce. I wish, henceforth, that the greatest facility should be afforded in my empire for the exchange of ware of every origin, and of the raw materials and manufactures of our soils. Various projects will shortly be communicated to you, the object of which will be so give an impulse to home industry, and in which, I trust, every noble man will take a share.

The Emperor, who spoke at considerable length, and with some emotion, was listened to in religious silence. His Majesty omitted nothing—neither the plans for projected railways, nor for the river navigation, nor for the roads, nor for Custom-House reforms. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance have received formal orders from his Majesty to do away with all obstructions in the way of commerce. The frontier traffic is already open, and vessels are arriving at all our ports. The export of precious metals is alone still suspended, and this is explained by the scarcity of gold and silver in the public Treasury.

The Emperor was everywhere received with the most profound respect. A grand review was held at Moscow. His Majesty visited various manufactories, and gave orders respecting his coronation, which will probably take place on 29th August next, the *fête* day of St. Alexander.

OBJECT OF THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

Berlin, April 10, Correspondence of the London Times.

You will already have seen from the St. Petersburg papers that the Emperor intended to leave that city *for Moscow on the 9th inst.*, and *this intention he*, in fact, carried out on the day in question, in company with his brothers, the Grand Dukes. Three various objects seem to be aimed at in this journey to the ancient capital of Russia. Officially the Emperor went there to be present at the *secular jubilee* of the Grenadier Regiment of the Body Guard, which was to take place on the 11th inst., on which occasion he was to give new colors to the battalions not only of the active, but also of the reserve regiment. *These new colors the Emperor was himself* to nail to their staves on the day preceding the ceremony.

The head officer of Police in St. Petersburg had already, on the 5th inst., made known to the inhabitants that the Emperor had given permission for all those now attached to, or that had previously served in this regiment, to repair to Moscow to be present at the solemnity. A second purpose of this journey, on the part of the Emperor, was to return to the Monastery of the Trinity (Troitsk) the picture of St. Sergius, to which *quasi*-miraculous powers are attributed, and which he had borrowed from the holy brothers there on occasion of his recent visit to headquarters in the Crimea. The third purpose is the compliance with a custom of the Imperial family, on the conclusion of any important era or event in their history, to repair to Moscow, as it were for the purpose of personally proclaiming it to their Muscovite subjects. In addition to the above, it is not impossible that the approaching coronation may form part of the business that will occupy the Emperor's attentions, as it seems already to occupy a prominent position in the thoughts of his subjects. The day fixed for the ceremony is the 30th of August. The expenses are estimated at £14,000,000. *The Emperor's absence from St. Petersburg was not* to exceed five or six days, and a trip to the Baltic Provinces is spoken of as likely to be made immediately on his return.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The treaty itself reached St. Petersburg, and was ratified by the Emperor before he left for Moscow. Count SCHUWALOFF was the bearer of it from the French capital.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA—RUMORS OF A PROJECTED EMANCIPATION OF SERFS.

Another statement is to be found in men's mouths as to the circumstances immediately preceding the Emperor's departure for Moscow. He is reported to have expressed his determination that all the children born of serfs on and after the day of his coronation shall be free. It is true that this statement circulates among persons usually well informed on such matters; but in judging of its probable truth we must bear in mind that the whole atmosphere of Russian society seems just now with expectations of great and startling reforms, and that every single incident is seized upon as a groundwork for a fresh prospect of improvement. The character of the Emperor certainly confers some appearance of credibility on the story; but the recent wholesale destruction of delusions as regards other expected reforms in Russia and Poland tend to restrain any disposition to repose faith in any statement of the kind. One circumstance, however, is worthy of notice—that in Russian peasant parlance, as mentioned here and there, that the great landowners and proprietors of "souls" are themselves arriving at certain convictions which lead them to desire a change in the present institution of serfdom; this condition differs from slavery only in the irremovability of the serf from the soil on which he is raised; but as in slavery his owner has to provide for him in sickness and old age, the new relation they seem to be arriving for is that of landlord and tenant. That no measure can contribute so rapidly to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of the country as this change will be evident; the results of the half-principle of the Obrok system show how much may be expected from the Russian peasantry when relieved from all other fetters than a money payment to their superior. In no country are the two principles of association and self-government seen so extensively carried out as in the communal institutions of Russia; the division of labor, too, is there practiced as completely as in the best organized manufactories of the West. When, therefore, free scope is given to the individual industry, docility, and ingenuity of the Russian peasant, under the auspices of the above-mentioned general principles, a surprisingly extensive development may not unfairly be looked for. It is perhaps the excessive taxation levied on this human property by the state on which is making proprietors just now inclined to divert their capital from a species of property so necessary to the army purposes of the State into one less capable of destructive taxation; the rents payable by manumitted serfs would certainly far exceed their earnings in times of peace, and in times of war no contributions levied on the land or its produce could be half so ruinous as the wholesale confiscation of human flesh involved in a levy of recruits from out of a herd of serfs.

The Evacuation of Turkey by the Allies.

Paris (April 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

I omitted to mention yesterday that the Treaty of Peace with Russia contains a clause to the effect that the Allies shall evacuate the Ottoman Territory on the exchange of the ratifications. It is meant, no doubt, that the order shall be then formally given, and that the evacuation shall take place as soon after as possible. It ought not to be forgotten that, with the best intention and the sincerest desire to execute the treaty, France and England are not in the same position in this respect as Austria. The distance we are from our encampments, and the vast amount of *matériel* we have to transport, independently of any unforeseen difficulties, will render the operation laborious and slow. The Austrian troops, who have gone through so harmless a campaign in the Principalities, have no such reasons for delaying their departure, and the Vienna Cabinet is quite capable of maintaining that the retreat of the Austrian heroes of Bucharest and Jassy shall be effected *pari passu* with the French and English from before Sebastopol.

The Austrian Encroachments Upon Parma.

Vienna (April 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Vienna papers question the accuracy of the statement recently made by the *Times*, relative to the military occupation by the Austrians of the frontiers of Parma towards Sardinia, but it is acknowledged in official circles that the news is correct. The reason here given for the measure is, that Sardinian troops had previously advanced to the frontier, but you are not expected to believe that it is the true one. The Austrians believe that the revolutionary party in Parma receives reinforcements from Sardinia, and the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* does not scruple to aver that this Government has a right to establish a political cordon between the Duchy of Parma and Piedmont. Timid politicians affect to believe that the Austrian occupation of the frontiers of Parma "was settled between the representatives of the great Powers at Paris," but bolder spirits declare that Austria did not consider it necessary to consult France and England on a matter which concerned the Duchess Regent LOUISA alone. It is possible that Count BUOL announced the intention of his Court to Count WALEWSKI and the Earl of CLARENDON, but the probability is that the supreme military authorities acted without having previously consulted the Minister for Foreign Affairs or the Under-Secretary of State, who officiates for him during his absence. It is much feared here that the return of the Austrian army may increase the general ferment in Italy, and Austria is evidently resolved to be prepared for all contingencies. It is well known to me that the Duchess LOUISA demanded the assistance of this Government against the revolutionary party assembled in her capital, but it is doubtful whether she wished to see Austrian troops spread over the whole Duchy. General Count CRENNEVILLE, the Austrian Commander, has a great in objection to hirsute patriots and Gen. ENGOT is also bearded soldiers, and the services of the Parmesan barbers are said to be in continual requisition.

The Danish Sound Dues.

REJECTION OF THE DANISH PROPOSITION BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—A COUNTER-PROPOSITION—ITS EXPECTED REJECTION BY THE CONFERENCES AT COPENHAGEN—SENTIMENTS OF PRUSSIA ON THE SOUND DUES.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

In a recent leader you mentioned that the Government of the United States had given the Danish Government a term of two months, from the period of its treaty with Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues expiring, for the purpose of enabling it to come to an arrangement with the general body of the States interested in that impost. Since then our Government has taken into consideration the plan proposed by the Danish Government for having the annual amount of the Sound Dues capitalized, and getting the capital to be raised for this purpose paid up at once by the different States, according to the proportion in which they are interested. This proposition of the Danish Cabinet the English Government has rejected, as we have learnt here from various London papers, and the intelligence has since been confirmed on good authority in Copenhagen. At the time of rejecting the Danish plan the English Government reserved to itself to propose another without loss of time. This has since then been done, and is of the following nature, viz.: The Sound Dues are to be retained, but their amount shall in future be levied in the Baltic ports instead of at Elsinore.

In two respects this proposal is in conformity with English interests. 1. It proposes to prolong *the revenue which serves as security to the Anglo*-Danish loan. 2. It proposes to remove one of the very great objections to the Sound dues, viz.: That of compelling a vessel to heave to in the narrow straits where the current, setting out from the Baltic into the German Ocean, makes all anchorage difficult and dangerous, by which delay a favorable wind is often lost, and not again retrieved for a week or so. Both these ends, however, would have been obtained by concurring in the general desire to *capitalize the amount already agreed to by the* Baltic Powers, provision being made that the amount of the English claim upon Denmark be made a lien upon the capital to be thus paid into the Danish treasury. The German press contains various *statements as to what the proposal of the* English Government is; thus, for instance, the *English Government is said to propose that* a period of fourteen years should be conceded to the Danish Government to continue to levy this tax, after which it should expire of itself in virtue of a treaty to be now concluded between *Denmark and all the States interested. Another* version is, that the principles of capitalization—and even the amount proposed by Denmark—are to be accepted; but, instead of payment down, the amount is to be spread over a period of fourteen or twenty-one years, as may be agreed upon. Thirdly, and last of all, that the Baltic States alone should take upon themselves the redemption of the capital representing the annual amount of the Sound Dues, and pay it off in annual installments. But, among all the various modifications of plans for redeeming or buying up Denmark's "vested interest" in the Sound Dues—on the necessity of which the Baltic States, even including Russia, are now all agreed—none is to be found except that emanating from the English Government, proposing the retention of the impost for all future time; English interests are as much opposed to this plan as those of any other State, provided the Anglo-Danish loan be equitably paid off with the proceeds of the capitalization, or its interest secured in some other way by Denmark.

Information that has reached me states positively, that the Governments of the Baltic States are resolutely opposed to this proposition of perpetuating the Sound dues and collecting the proceeds in Baltic ports. It is averred to be not only impracticable in execution, but to be opposed to their expressed wishes and interests. In this latter objection (of the impracticability of execution) Denmark herself is more than all interested; and, therefore, we may confidently expect *that this proposal of the English Cabinet will be unanimously rejected at the conferences in Copenhagen.* The impossibility of execution consists in this—that it will require a Danish agent to reside at every port and landing place in the Baltic, and be armed there with sufficient administrative powers by the local government for the collection of the dues on any vessel entering there and landing her cargo; for greater security a Danish Custom-House officer would have to be put on board every vessel to sail in the Belts and Straits, in whose custody the ship and cargo would be placed until the dues were satisfied in the Baltic port; moreover, it would be requisite that the Governments of the Baltic States should undertake to enforce the claims of a foreign agent on vessels entering their own ports, and give security for their own subjects not conniving at their evasion. As soon as this proposal of the English Government becomes *known in the countries most interested in the ques*tion, the conviction will gain ground that, under an appearance of professing English interests, we are in fact playing into the hands of America, Russia, its impracticability of execution will insure its rejection by the Baltic States, and thus jeopardize the arriving at any result previous to June 14, when the two months' term allowed by the Government of the United States expires; any violent steps then taken by that Government will insure either the abolition of the Sound dues altogether, or their retention in their present form. In the former case America is best served, in the latter Russia; and England has lost in both.

The quota of the redemption-capital that would fall to the share of England, according to the Danish scheme of reparation, is £1,200,000, or 2-7ths of the whole amount. It remains for Parliament to decide whether the interests of English trade with the Baltic, which, though the number of English ships passing the Sound has been constantly decreasing ever since 1849, is not yet destroyed, do not call for this amount being added to the national debt in consideration of English trade with those ports being relieved from this burden; and it would probably facilitate the transaction if bonds of the Danish Loan were to that amount transferred to the Consolidated Fund for payment of their interest, the Danish Government having only to provide for the security or the redemption of the remainder.

About two months back there was a motion introduced into each house of the Diet here to call upon the Government to profit by the present opportunity to procure a settlement of the Sound Dues question; the motions have been referred to committees for preparatory discussion, and the Government will take good care that no reports shall be brought up on them before the end of the session, when the motions, as a matter of necessity, fall to the ground. This Government is willing to coincide in a scheme of capitalization and redemption, and will find its position rendered very difficult in this matter as soon as the last project of the English Government is known. All along there has been an active party in this country agitating for a restriction of the claims of Denmark to Sound Dues, which rest on the somewhat weak basis of prescription sanctioned by treaties capable of being determined by almost all the States concerned at a year's notice; they call for abolition of the Sound Dues without indemnity to Denmark, on the ground that she never had a right to them in principle. This party has been rapidly increasing ever since it was known that England is also opposed to an indemnity to Denmark, and they now call upon the Government not to compromise itself by any offer of indemnity; the whole institution of the Sound Dues, they say, is about to topple to the ground. When they know that England proposes to perpetuate the tax and to saddle them with all the annoyances and complication attendant on the tax being levied in the Baltic ports, they will leave their Government little peace, to whom nothing can be so unwelcome just now as anything arising to produce ill blood between England and Prussia.

Marshal Pelissier's announcement of Peace to the Army.

The conclusion of peace was pronounced to the French army by Marshal PELISSIER in the following proclamation:

SOLDIERS: The Emperor lately said to your brethren "You have well deserved of the country." You will successively hear, in your turn, the same expressions from the august lips of His Majesty.

SOLDIERS: By your energy, by your resolution, your heroic constancy, your indomitable courage, you have achieved, with our brave and faithful allies, the peace of the world.

I have a right to say it, at the sight of so many fields of battle sprinkled with your blood, witnesses of your calm self-denial, and from which each time your glory rose more radiant and noble, and crowned your militiae efferie.

You will shortly see again your country, happy at your return, happy at a glorious peace, a peace signed at the cradle of an imperial infant. Let us all be impressed with that augury, let us find in it a new sign of Divine protection, and, if necessary, an additional inducement to accomplish all our duties towards the Emperor and the country.

The Marshal Commander-in-Chief, A. PELISSIER.
Head-quarters at Sebastopol, on the 28 April, 1856.

News by the America.

By the Nova Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain WHIDDEN, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th of April, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

On 27th of April, at 8¾ P. M., the *America* passed steamship *Arabia* off Mizen Head, bound into Liverpool. On 3d of May, 10¾ A. M., passed the brig *Sally*, of Boston, HARRINGTON, 21 days from Liverpool.

The *America* sailed at 1¾ P. M., with a light southerly wind, for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The *Collins* steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 1:45 on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 23.

The Central American Question.

The London *Morning Star*, an organ of the Manchester party, says: "We are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 22d, at which Lord CLARENDON was present, for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon. On some of the points connected with the Central American question the British Government are prepared to give way; but they will not recall Mr. CRAMPTON, and they are prepared to communicate to the United States that they are unanimous in their determination to continue him in his present position as Minister at Washington."

The Treaty of Peace.

The London *Daily News* has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the Peace document, which is considered authentic. It contains thirty-four articles:

THE FIRST restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France and Russia.

SECOND—All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

THIRD—Russia restores to Turkey KARS and all other parts of the Ottoman territory.

FOURTH—The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertsch. [Articles 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th are wanting.]

NINTH—The Sultan communicates to the Powers his *firman* granting equality to Christians which the contracting Powers must approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the *internal administration of the Government of the* Ottoman Empire.

TENTH—The Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is reaffirmed.

ELEVENTH—The Black Sea is neutralized and for*ever forbidden to all ships* of war of every Power adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified *in articles 14 and 19.*

TWELFTH—Trade shall be free in the waters and ports of the Black Sea, subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

THIRTEENTH—*The Black Sea being neutralized*, strongholds become useless—consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on the coast.

FOURTEENTH—The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast-service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

FIFTEENTH—The act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of the Empire.

SIXTEENTH—To carry into effect Article 15, France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the River in a navigable state, from Isatcha to Tua.

SEVENTEENTH—Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemburg, each a delegate to the Commission of the Principalities, to form a permanent Commission for the purpose of keeping the River navigable, and to superintend its police.

EIGHTEENTH—The general Commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent Commission take its place.

NINETEENTH—Each of the contracting Powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

TWENTIETH—Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Bourna Boia to the Akermann Road, along which it extends to the valley of Trajan, passing South of Belgrade, and rescending the River Yalpack to Savatschka, and terminates at Karnari on the River Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

TWENTY-FIRST—The ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

TWENTY-SECOND—Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guarantee of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

TWENTY-THIRD—The Porte guarantees to the said Principalities the continuance of the freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a Commission to meet immediately at Bucharest, to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

TWENTY-FOURTH—The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to their definitive constitution.

TWENTY-FIFTH—Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

TWENTY-SIXTH—The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The event exciting most attention was the grand review of the fleet on Wednesday, the 23d inst. The papers overflow with details. Over 100,000 spectators were present, on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 240 ships of war, big and little, all steamers, with the exception of forty converted 50-gun ships-of-war, carried 6,000 guns and 40,000 men; mustered sixteen gun-boats and three floating batteries, and extended twelve miles along the water, east and west, across Spithead. The fleet formed four squadrons, and performed a series of naval manœuvres for the edification of the Queen. Afterwards the fleet made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle, and the performances were concluded by illuminating all the ships with colored lights.

The London *Sun* publishes the treaty of peace with a mourning border, and heads an editorial reporting the fleet, "Our Glory and our Shame"—exciting thereby much indignation among disappointed readers.

In Parliament the Government has sustained yet another defeat, being outvoted by 33 majority in favor of open competition for civil offices.

Lord CLARENDON laid on the table of the Lords, and PALMERSTON on the Commons, the correspondence relating to Central America, and stated that the enlistment papers would be ready in a few days.

Lord LYNDHURST has given notice of a motion to inquire into the condition of Ireland, and Lord MALMESBURY for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars.

The ship *Orion*, at Liverpool, saw ice April 6, in lat. 480, lon. 980, and a large number of spars drifting about which had been some time in the water.

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree orders a further reduction of the army. It is rumored Lord COWLEY will be British Minister at St. Petersburg, and that Lord NORMANBY will succeed him at Paris.

Count MORNY goes as Ambassador to Russia to attend the Czar's coronation.

TURKEY.

The French have evacuated Kinburn. The French and Sardinians are already removing from the Crimea.

RUSSIA.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, from Vienna, succeeds Count NESSELRODE as Minister.

The army is being reduced.

Cronstadt is expected to be free from ice by the 10th to 20th of May, and ships by the 15th of April is the latest.

PERSIA.

All difficulty with England is in the way of settlement.

Accounts from Teheran say that the Americans are endeavoring to procure a treaty of commerce with the United States.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports an active market and an advance in prices as compared with the closing rates of previous Friday of ⅛d. @ ¼d.

The sales of the week are estimated at 50,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4,000, and dealers 3,000 bales. Stock on hand 564,000 bales, of which 414,000 bales are American. Sales of Orleans, all descriptions selling at the same quotations as Mobile, Alabama, Upland, Texas, &c. Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Fair Upland, 6¾d.; Fair Alabama, 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 6¾d.; Fair Texas, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Fair Florida, 6¾d.; Fair New-Orleans, 6¾d.; Fair Georgia, 6¾d.; Fair Pernambuco, 7¾d.; Fair Bahia, 7¾d.; Fair Maranham, 7¾d.; Fair Egyptian, 8¾d.; Fair Smyrna, 5¾d.; Fair Scinde, 4¾d.; Fair Madras, 4¾d.; Fair Bengal, 4¾d.; Good Fine Bengal, 5¼d.; Fine Bengal, 5¾d.; Good Fine Oomrawuttee, 6¼d.; Fine Oomrawuttee, 6¾d.; Good Broach, 5¾d.; Fine Broach, 6¼d.; Good Fine Dhollerah, 5¾d.; Fine Dhollerah, 6¼d.; Good Fine Scinde, 5¾d.; Fine Scinde, 6¼d.; Good Fine Kurrachee, 5¾d.; Fine Kurrachee, 6¼d.; Good Fine Bengal, 5¾d.; Fine Bengal, 6¼d.; Good Fine Madras, 5¾d.; Fine Madras, 6¼d.; Good Fine Salem, 5¾d.; Fine Salem, 6¼d.; Good Fine Tinnevelly, 5¾d.; Fine Tinnevelly, 6¼d.; Good Fine Ceylon, 5¾d.; Fine Ceylon, 6¼d.; Good Fine Java, 5¾d.; Fine Java, 6¼d.; Good Fine Manilla, 5¾d.; Fine Manilla, 6¼d.; Good Fine Cuba, 5¾d.; Fine Cuba, 6¼d.; Good Fine Porto Rico, 5¾d.; Fine Porto Rico, 6¼d.; Good Fine Brazil, 5¾d.; Fine Brazil, 6¼d.; Good Fine Egyptian, 8¾d.; Fine Egyptian, 9¼d.; Good Fine Smyrna, 5¾d.; Fine Smyrna, 6¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the market for Corn steadier and prices a little higher than at the departure of the *Persia*. It calls Western Canal Flour 30s. @30s. 6d.

BREADSTUFFS at Garston quiet. Corn in demand. Wheat, all descriptions selling at the same, the quantity of foreign offer being small. Flour, Western Canal, 30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s. 6d.; Ohio, 30s. 6d.; Genesee, 31s. 6d.; Ohio, 30s. 6d.; Red, 7s. 9d.; White, 8s. 3d.; Red, 7s. 9d.; Red, 7s. 9d.; Some dealers quote White Wheat at 8s. 9d. @8s. 10d., and Red, 8s. @8s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., PARKER, ANNIA & Co., JAMES MACKIE & Co., and others agree in reporting Beef as steady. Pork is in speculative inquiry and a shade dearer. Bacon is very firm. Pork firm and market full with imports of prime Western Mess at 84s. and Prime at 80s. An active export inquiry for Lard, and 1,000 bbls. was paid for Western at 44s. Lard is also firm. Cheese is good and in fair demand at 60s. for the new, and 54s. to 56s. for the old. Tallow is firm, and 1,000 casks were sold. Tallow weak, and market small; North American 68s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

RICE—Quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of the week 300 tierces. Carolina, 18s. 6d. @19s. 6d.; Bengal, 12s. @13s.

SUGARS—Good demand. West India, Mauritius and Bengal Clayed, 42s. @43s.; Fair refining, 43s. @44s.; Good refining, 44s. @45s.; Fine refining, 45s. @46s.; Fine grocery, 46s. @47s.; Low Havana, 43s. @44s.; Good Havana, 44s. @45s.; Fine Havana, 45s. @46s.; Low Manilla, 42s. @43s.; Good Manilla, 43s. @44s.; Fine Manilla, 44s. @45s.; Low Penang, 42s. @43s.; Good Penang, 43s. @44s.; Fine Penang, 44s. @45s.; Low Siam, 42s. @43s.; Good Siam, 43s. @44s.; Fine Siam, 44s. @45s.; Low Bengal, 42s. @43s.; Good Bengal, 43s. @44s.; Fine Bengal, 44s. @45s.; Low Madras, 42s. @43s.; Good Madras, 43s. @44s.; Fine Madras, 44s. @45s.; Low Java, 42s. @43s.; Good Java, 43s. @44s.; Fine Java, 44s. @45s.; Low Manilla, 42s. @43s.; Good Manilla, 43s. @44s.; Fine Manilla, 44s. @45s.; Low Cuba, 42s. @43s.; Good Cuba, 43s. @44s.; Fine Cuba, 44s. @45s.; Low Porto Rico, 42s. @43s.; Good Porto Rico, 43s. @44s.; Fine Porto Rico, 44s. @45s.;

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening at 4 P. M., all the members but Messrs. Wood and Superintendent Kelly being present. There was always an unusually numerous attendance when the two political parties contest the election of Supervisor Brady, and this occasion was no exception to the rule. Supervisor Clancy nominated the present incumbent, Supervisor Vanvan, and called upon the Clerk, Mr. Vanderpool, to put the motion. Mr. Vanderpool declined on the ground that a President had already been elected, and was then in the chair, Supervisor Ray having meanwhile taken his place. Supervisor Clancy renewed the motion, and declared it contrary to precedent for the Clerk to refuse. Vanvan took his place accordingly as President.

Some time was occupied.

The minutes of the minutes to be read, while Alderman Valentine asked what was the pleasure of the meeting. While the Deputy Clerk was reading the minutes in a monotonous voice, Supervisor Clancy moved to go into an election, and nominated the present incumbent, Supervisor Vanvan. Supervisor Ray, meanwhile, beating on the desk with all his force with a large paper weight, and half a dozen Supervisors speaking at the top of their voices.

The minutes of the minutes being finished, and they having been approved, Supervisor Barnes moved to adjourn, which was carried, and the Whig portion, with the Clerk, left the room. Supervisor Vanvan then moved a call of the house, and on the return to the Clerk, Supervisor Vanvan called the roll, when it was found that only eleven members were present, being two less than a quorum. Recorder Barry declined the nomination and nominated Supervisor Bixby instead. He thereupon took the chair, and the Board resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the Comptroller, and called upon the Clerk. Mr. Vanderpool declined to put the motion. Mr. Vanderpool declined on the ground that a President had already been elected, and was then in the chair. Supervisor Ray having meanwhile taken his place. Supervisor Clancy renewed the motion, and declared it contrary to precedent for the Clerk to refuse. Vanvan took his place accordingly as President.

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New-York Daily Times, Friday, May 9, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

[illegible]

OILS AND PAINTS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

REMOVAL

The News From Europe.

By two arrivals—the *Hermann* at this port, with London dates to the 23d, and the *America* at Halifax, with dates to the 26th of April—we receive one week's later advices from Europe. The news by the *Hermann*, and the comprehensive summary of the *America*'s news, telegraphed from Halifax, occupy a considerable portion of this morning's paper.

It seems that at the time the *America* left Liverpool a report was current that the British Government was at last disposed to abandon, in a measure, the position it has assumed on the Central American question. This report was founded on the assertion of the London *Morning Star*—a very questionable authority. It is also alleged, by the same paper, that Mr. CRAMPTON will not be recalled. Both these assertions are evidently premature themselves, founded, most likely, on popular rumor, and cannot be relied upon until they reach us in some more tangible shape.

The long-expected review of the English Fleet, composed of two hundred and forty steam vessels, took place at Spithead on the 23d of April, in presence of VICTORIA and an immense concourse of spectators. According to the brief accounts that have as yet come to hand, the scene must have been one of the most imposing character.

The London *Times* publishes what it asserts to be the treaty of Peace. The whole document will be found elsewhere. Its provisions accord with those that have already been given to the world. One clause requires the immediate evacuation of the Ottoman Territory by the Allies, and, according to our advices from Europe, this movement has been commenced. The conclusion of Peace was officially announced to the French army by Marshal PELISSIER, on the 2d of April.

Among the most interesting items of news by the present arrivals is an account of the Czar's visit to Moscow. In a speech, addressed to the nobles who waited on him in that city, his Majesty declared that he had ratified the Treaty of Peace before he left St. Petersburg. He makes, moreover, the somewhat remarkable declaration that he has adhered strictly to the views of his father, and in the treaty of Paris has obtained that which it was the ambition of NICHOLAS to secure. The speech is in all respects important one, and will be found in full in our columns. Rumors of extensive reforms in Russia and Poland are again in circulation. The Emperor is reported to have expressed his determination that all children born of serfs shall, on the day of his coronation, be made free. This event, it is expected, will take place on the 31st of August next. A late dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Count WALEWSKA had resigned his office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A letter from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes some very interesting information in relation to the present aspect of the Sound Dues question.

It is somewhat remarkable and worthy of note that within twenty-four hours three steamers have arrived—the *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, the *North America* at Quebec, and the *Hermann* at this port—all having left England on the same day, the 23d of April.

Emigrant Runners.

Our columns yesterday reported one incident in a controversy which has raged for a year past, and in which the public at large ought to take a much deeper interest than they have done hitherto. All understand that a ship arrives at our ports every few days, containing from 300 to 500 emigrants,—many of them speaking no English, and all of them utterly ignorant of this country and its people. Nine-tenths of them are on their way to the West: and they are of course dependent upon somebody for advice, for board while here, for the care and removal of their luggage, and for direction as to the routes they shall take to reach their destination. The condition and necessities of these people were seized upon by a class of men,—sharp, active, intelligent, reckless and utterly unscrupulous,—who made it their business to rob them of their money, under pretence of giving them aid. They were overcharged enormously for everything,—for board, for care of their luggage, for cartage, for Railroad tickets, freight, &c., &c. In this way quite an army of "emigrant runners," as these sharks were called, was organized:—and the most infamous instances of extortion and plunder were of daily occurrence.

To such an extent had this most outrageous system of robbery been carried, that it at last attracted the attention of the State Legislature:—and a law was passed, in 1855, giving the Commissioners of Emigration entire control of emigrants upon their arrival—authorizing them to designate a place at which emigrant ships should be obliged to land, compelling railroad and steamboat companies to fix a price for which they would be transported, and enabling the Commissioners of Emigration to take such precautions as should keep them entirely away from the ruffian runners, and protect them effectually against their brutal extortions. Castle Garden was leased and fitted up for this purpose; and for the last two months, through the vigorous and energetic labors of the Commissioners, tens of thousands of emigrants have been received, protected and forwarded to their places of destination. But this has been done against the fierce and relentless opposition of the whole gang of runners,—at the peril of life and under constant threats of personal violence from the ruffians whose victims were thus snatched from their hands, and who have found both representation and support in our City Government.

On Wednesday last, as was stated yesterday, JACOB L. SMITH, a Councilman from the First Ward, *himself formerly an Emigrant runner by trade*, procured from the owners of a ship coming in an order for admission to her, which was reinforced by the acting Mayor, ISAAC O. BARKER, who gave him full authority to board any vessel and open communication with the passengers. Under SMITH's direction these emigrants were taken to Castle Garden, as the law required—but their luggage was landed at another pier, and they were thus taken entirely out of the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration, and handed over to the tender mercies of the ruffian crew.

The disgraceful feature of this transaction is the part taken in it by our City authorities. Our City Government is in duty bound to enforce the State law, and to lend to the Commissioners of Emigration all needed aid in the discharge of their duties. That it should ignore all these obligations and interpose its authority, for the express purpose of subjecting emigrants to extortion and plunder, is almost inconceivable. But in this instance it did precisely that. What excuse the acting Mayor may have for his share in the transaction, we are not aware. The owners of the vessel, we are glad to know, will be held amenable for their violation of the law.

Few are aware of the extent and utility of the labors gratuitously performed by the Commissioners of Emigration, or how important it is to the immigrants and to the peace of the City, that they should be sustained. We trust public attention may be directed to this matter, and that steps may be taken by our authorities to prevent a recurrence of such disorders.

Dr. Tyng's Remarks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think you have done injustice to Rev. Dr. TYNG in your paragraph this morning. If I remember your original statement, it was to the effect that the Reverend Gentleman had called the attention of his congregation to the meeting, and suggested the prompt attendance of those concerned, in order to meet the strong effort that would be made by other parties to subvert or oppose the present administration of the Society's affairs. Does Dr. TYNG deny or evade this statement, as your article now states? Does he not expressly agree to it, by the report of the meeting made in your own paper this morning? I inclose a slip from the paper for your perusal. Dr. TYNG only denies that he made reference to Dr. BACON "*as a disguised enemy of the Society*," which the latter had (also according to your report) just charged him with. Being present at the Church, I know Dr. TYNG made no such allusions. I think your sense of fairness will suggest to you the propriety of a speedy retraction of the insinuations contained in your article this morning. I inclose the slips comprising Dr. BACON's charge against Dr. TYNG, the latter's denial, and your article, which show the matter plainly.

Yours respectfully, A READER.

Our correspondent writes wide of the mark. The TIMES, we believe, was the only paper which made any notice of Dr. TYNG's call upon his hearers to attend the meeting of the Tract Society:—whatever, therefore, may have been said of newspaper paragraphs in this connection, must have referred to the TIMES. Now the facts of the case are simply these:

In our original notice of Dr. TYNG's remarks was the following:

"He hoped every member of his congregation who was a member of the Society would take pains to be present at this meeting and assist in protecting this noble Institution from the assaults of its *disguised enemies*, who would be there in numbers."

This reference to "disguised enemies" Dr. BACON saw fit to consider a personal allusion to himself; and he accordingly called on Dr. TYNG for an explanation. It was quite proper for Dr. TYNG to deny, in the most explicit terms, that he had designed the words to have any such application. But *after* doing that, he went on to say:

"But if that reverend brother had been led to believe, from some casual newspaper paragraph, that allusion was made to him in terms of personal disrespect, he was greatly in error. If such an impression had been conveyed by any newspaper publications, it was utterly false. It had probably originated with some ambitious newspaper writer, who was unacquainted with the subject of which he treated, and who may have written from memory. It is notorious that the press is subject to errors and mistakes, and possibly to misapprehensions. It had rarely been his custom to acknowledge his responsibility for newspaper publications, and he did not propose to do so on this occasion. If his reverend brother had been entrapped into believing that the work of the printer's devil was the work of a higher and more potent Agent of evil, he regretted it deeply." [Laughter.]

Now here is throughout an assumption that the "newspaper press" had been guilty of some gross blunder;—and an attempt to saddle upon the paper which had noticed the matter originally, the responsibility both for Dr. TYNG's statement and for Dr. BACON's application of it. It is this which we characterize as unfair and unjust on Dr. TYNG's part. If he did not use the words "disguised enemies," let him say so. If he did, why not rest content with denying that he intended to apply them to Dr. BACON? Dr. TYNG is an editor himself, and ought to know that such random insinuations are neither just nor pleasant.

☞ A "Southerner" writes us, in a state of great excitement about the fulminations of the Abolitionists, at their anniversary meetings, denouncing the Constitution, advocating a dissolution of the Union, &c., &c. He is needlessly alarmed. This is only the old rigmarole which the same people have repeated annually here for ten or fifteen years. It is an old story to our people, and does no more harm than the revolutions of a country windmill. There never was more than a mere handfull of these fanatics;—and although they are probably sincere enough themselves, they make no converts. Our Southern friend may repose in peace;—the Union will not be dissolved for some weeks yet.

A Railroad to Kansas.

As we indicated a few days since, the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives have reported a bill granting alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of Railroads in the State of Iowa. The first of the lines named for which the donation is proposed lies between Burlington, on the Mississippi, to a point near the mouth of Platte River, on the Missouri. This road, when completed, will furnish a direct railroad connection between the New-England and the Middle States and the Territory of Kansas.

It is a proof of the pervading character of the Slavery controversy that the instant the bill was read in the House half-a-dozen vigilant Southern gentlemen sniffed the breeze and detected the "taint of Abolitionism" in the measure, and, of course, set their brains at work to compass its defeat. It was insisted that to build a railroad from the hot-bed of Anti-Slavery agitation and Sharp-ridleism into Kansas would be a serious aggression upon the rights of the South, and palpable interference in the domestic institutions of a Southern or neutral Territory, against the intent and meaning of the Nebraska bill; and to correct so manifest an injustice, an amendment was offered providing a grant to a line of road from a central point of the South to the mouth of Platte River.

This episode in the Congressional struggle has other significations beside the proof it furnishes of the utter hopelessness of ignoring the questions which lie at the base of the contest over Slavery in this Union. It shows that, after all, the South feels itself compelled to resort to those methods of action in conducting its part in the struggle suggested by the practice of the North and the spirit of the age. After misrepresenting and denouncing the Emigrant Aid Societies and all their proceedings, that great movement has been imitated throughout the South with universal approval, and hundreds, if not thousands, of men have been hired to associate themselves as organized colonists, and to follow leaders into Kansas, at whose expense they are equipped for the expedition, and by whom their passage is paid.

It has been proposed in Northern newspapers to assist in the work of colonizing Kansas with free labor by commencing with energy of purpose, assisted with abundant capital, the construction of the railroad from Burlington to the Missouri, and to set the work in progress at both ends of the line. This would be propagating our principles through the agency of the spade and the pick-axe not less effectually, perhaps, than through saw-mills, worm fences, and stump speaking. It is estimated that the distance is within 200 miles, and that the cost of construction and equipment would not exceed $20,000 per mile, or $4,000,000 for the whole work. If any of our readers will take the trouble to refer to a map of the Northern and Middle States, he will see marked out a line of completed road, almost perfectly straight, from New-York City to the bank of the Mississippi opposite Burlington. The contemplated Southern Iowa Road, therefore, for which the aid of Congress is now invoked, will constitute the Western link of a chain of connection between Kansas and our commercial City, which now requires only a comparatively insignificant application of capital to finish. When finished the scene of present strife will be brought within three days' ride of Wall-street.

A Permanent Bore.

The debate on the Naval Retiring Board in the Senate is not yet closed, nor likely to be. Washington correspondents say that there will probably be a vote on the subject this week, but Mr. BAYARD having concluded his two days' speech on Wednesday, Mr. TOOMBS presented a substitute for the bill of the Naval Committee, and CRITTENDEN, HALE and MALLORY signified their intention of having another word on the subject, whereupon the consideration of the Naval Board was adjourned over until next Wednesday, so that there is a certainty of the latter part of next week being consumed by the discussion. The Naval bill bids fair to be continued in the Senate a good while longer; the Senators consider it a *bonne bouche*, and roll it like a sweet morsel under their tongues. The particular fascination which the subject possesses it is not easy to discover. The whole affair ought to have been disposed of in some manner after a week's discussion, at the longest.

The Padre Vijil.

General WALKER's Plenipotentiary, the Padre VIJIL, is just now the greatest lion in Washington. Happily for him, it is said he can't understand a word of English, so he will be saved the annoyance of hearing and reading all the remarks made about him. Our highly conservative neighbor, the *Commercial*, objects to the Padre solely on the ground of his being a padre; but, as the correspondent of the *Evening Post* states that Padre VIJIL had arrived in Washington *with his son*, his padreship must be something like General PIERCE's soldiering, not of a kind to do any harm. The worst thing about the Padre is his unlucky name, which will, of course, be the cause of a good many distressing puns; and small wits will be calling him a vigil-ant representative of Nicaragua, and so on.

The Padre is represented as "a rather stout, well-shaven man, whose long-skirted coat, knee-breeches, and black hose, and silver shoe-buckles, accord with the priestly functions which he exercises at home. His hair is concealed by a sort of brown and slouched cap or cowl; and, though of a very dark complexion, the President does not consider him a Black Republican."

We observe that some of our cotemporaries have attempted to improve upon his name by calling him VIRGIL; but the true orthography of the Padre's name is VIJIL.

☞ General WALKER, in his choice of a Minister, seems to have thought that it was essential he should be a Minister of religion as well as a Minister Plenipotentiary. Coming from such a Cabinet as WALKER's, he ought assuredly to belong to the Church militant.

☞ There is a story floating round the New-Orleans papers about a strange specimen of a wild fowl lately killed in the parish of Iberville, which had in its stomach 300 diamonds, worth $15,000. We think this bird must be the one known as *sword*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Office (Harrison's Establishment), 192 Broadway.
Boston Evening Telegraph Office, No. 16 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

TWO AFFRAYS IN WILLARD'S HOTEL.

A Waiter Shot and an Editor Whipped.

British Interference in Central America---Affidavit of Capt. Tinklepaugh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

There was a desperate affray at the dining-room of Willard's Hotel, this morning. WM. HERBERT, member from California, shot and killed instantly one of the Irish waiters. Mr. HERBERT delivered himself up immediately to a magistrate. His friends assert that he acted in self-defence. He was considerably scratched and bruised, but not seriously so.

The homicide has created great excitement. The evidence is conflicting, but I understand that the Dutch Minister, who saw the entire affray, says that HERBERT struck the first blow, in return for an expression by the waiter which displeased him. The deceased is represented by the boarders as having been an unusually polite and inoffensive servant.

At the time the shot was fired several of the waiters were in collision with HERBERT.

Mr. WALLACH, the Editor of the *Star*, was severely whipped this afternoon in Willard's Hotel by Major HEISS, formerly of the *Union* newspaper, whom he insulted for declining to recognise him as a gentleman. WALLACH was armed, as usual, but failed to use his weapons.

CHARLES WHITNEY, of New-York, has filed at the State Department an affidavit of Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, of the steamer *Orizaba*, setting forth the interference of Capt. CARLETON, of the British frigate *Eurydice*, at San Juan del Norte on the last trip, who forbade all passengers having tickets for Nicaragua leaving the ship. Evidence is also presented that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there.

Secretary DOBBIN says most decisively that these outrages cannot be permitted to pass unrebuked. The subject was before the Cabinet to-day, but the decision, if any, has not transpired. It is evident that here is a new and fruitful source of probable misunderstanding with Great Britain. S.

The Shooting Affray in Willard's Hotel.

[FROM OUR REGULAR REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

Mr. HERBERT, a member of the House of Representatives from California, shot the head waiter at Willard's Hotel this morning, killing him instantly.

Mr. HERBERT has been arrested, and the matter is now undergoing investigation. The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are, that while Mr. HERBERT was taking a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel, a waiter "gave him some insolence," when Mr. H. called for another waiter, who came and also treated him insolently.

Two or three other waiters then came up and commenced an assault on Mr. HERBERT with chairs, plates, dishes, &c. They then grappled him, when several gentlemen standing by interposed, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr. HERBERT fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him.

After one was killed, two others continued assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends. Mr. HERBERT is aided by eminent counsel. Gen. LANE and Mr. MCKAY of California, witnessed the whole affair.

EXAMINATION OF MR. HERBERT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8—P. M.

The examination into the affair of the fatal shooting of THOMAS KEATING, a waiter at Willard's Hotel, by Mr. HERBERT, Member of Congress from California, took place at the jail this morning, before Justices SMITH and BIRCH. Senator WELLER, of California, Mr. PHILLIPS, of Alabama, and Messrs. BRADLEY and RATCLIFFE appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney KEY for the United States. There was an immense crowd, both in and outside of the jail. The excitement was very great. Many members of Congress were present.

A number of the servants belonging to the Hotel were examined. There evidence was somewhat contradictory, but was to the effect that Mr. HERBERT came into the dining-room at 11¼ o'clock, accompanied by a friend and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it. Mr. HERBERT directed several of the servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names.

The deceased made a reply, when Mr. HERBERT struck him with his fist or with a napkin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr. HERBERT threw a chair at him, the latter returning the assault with a plate. During the *mêlée* PATRICK, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings. Mr. HERBERT seized him and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the contest. The Austrian Minister quietly beheld what was occurring, but did not move until he went to the man whom Mr. HERBERT had fired at, to ascertain whether he was dead or living.

Col. MCKAY testified that he saw when he went into the drawing room six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but shortly beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. GARDINER with a chair, and saw three other servants striking Mr. HERBERT, holding him by the wrists. Witness seized hold of a chair to defend Mr. HERBERT, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr. GARDINER at the same time was beating them promiscuously. After Mr. HERBERT fired the pistol two other servants rushed forward and clinched with him.

Mr. SMITH went to the assistance of Mr. HERBERT with a cane, saying: "If you don't release him, I'll kill you." Mr. HERBERT was considerably injured. Witness placed the black patch on his nose. The pistol used by Mr. HERBERT was a single-barreled one.

Capt. J. SMITH confirmed Col. MCKAY's statement, saying the crowd of servants had Mr. HERBERT in their power, striking him on the head with plates, trays, &c.

Mr. BISHOP, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr. HERBERT, and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt. BLANDING corroborated the fact that several of the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. HERBERT, previous to and at the time of the firing.

Capt. DECATUR's testimony was confirmatory of the above.

The examination occupied five hours, and will be resumed to-morrow.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

No. 83—Steamer *Oregon*, Roger A. Hore, master and part owner, appellant, vs. Joseph and Francis Rose, and

No. 84—Same vs. Robert Turner, *et al.* Argued by Hon. R. Johnson for appellant, and Hon. F. Phillips for appellee.

No. 116—Matthew Watson, plaintiff, vs. Colin A. Tarpley. Argued by Hon. G. E. Badger for plaintiff in error.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate took up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark, to terminate the treaty with that Government, regulating the payment of Sound Dues, sufficient, and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to the said treaty as a part of the law of the land.

Mr. BRADY moved to strike out the latter portion of the resolution commencing "and that no other, &c."

Mr. SUMNER opposed the resolution. He argued that the treaty abrogating power was kindred in character to the war-making power, which was expressly lodged in Congress. The abrogation of a treaty might be a prelude to war. Former usage was in favor of the termination of treaties by the joint action of the two Houses. Mr. SUMNER reviewed the reasons given by the Committee on Foreign Relations in their report for the change proposed. The language of the treaty had been copied in other treaties, and there are now no less than forty-four treaties which contain this peculiar provision; so it was an important question. Among those treaties four are with Great Britain, three with France, and others with Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Netherlands and other Governments; and one of these treaties was that by virtue of which our squadron was now maintained on the coast of Africa to prevent the slave-trade. Another question arose relative to the discriminating duties to which Danish vessels would be subject in the event of the abrogation of the treaty, and it was important to decide whether the treaty was abrogated in conformity with our laws or not.

Mr. BAYARD said that when the resolution was adopted authorizing the President to give notice to Denmark, it was done as business is usually done in Executive session, without much consideration. He alluded to the fact that the President, in his annual Message, recommended that the treaty be terminated by giving the notice stipulated. This showed that, in the opinion of the President, it was a subject for the action of Congress, and not for the Senate in Executive session. But, as the President was the only organ of communication with a Foreign Power, any notice he might have given Denmark was binding on her, inasmuch as she could not go behind the notice to see whether or not it had been given upon proper authority—and if binding on Denmark, it must likewise be binding on this country—else the anomaly would be presented of one party to a contract being bound by its provision while the other party was not.

Mr. SEWARD denied Mr. SUMNER's views, contending that a treaty could only be abrogated by the making of a new treaty by the President, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, or by the passage of an act by Congress declaring the treaty null and void.

Mr. CLAYTON sustained the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, advocating the resolution.

Mr. CRITTENDEN desired to know, if the President could not by his own act terminate the treaty, and if the Senate had given him authority to terminate it at a specified time, how could he by his own act extend the time, after the treaty had come to an end by its own limitation? What authority had the President alone to revive it? Yet, he had extended the time two months. And how did the two countries now stand? Was there any treaty between them or not? It seemed to him a very grave question, which deserved further considerations. He thought this government had got into a bad fix, and the best thing would be to authorize the President to retract the notice altogether, and leave the treaty in force as before. Denmark was a poor country, depending upon these sound dues for support, and as it was a small sum annually which this country had to pay, it would be better to submit to it, and not run the risk of involving the country in a war about so small an affair.

Messrs. HALE, TOOMBS, COLLAMER and BENJAMIN opposed the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD supported it. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The House, as well as the Senate, adopted the report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Bounty Law of 1855.

The bill provides that parol evidence, where no record exists, may be admitted to prove military service performed; construes the 6th section of the act of 1855 to embrace officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service during the Revolutionary war, and their widows and minor children, and allowing, to complete the time of service, one day for every twenty miles from the place where the troops organized to muster, and also on their return after discharge.

THE DISTURBANCES AT PANAMA.

On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate, if compatible with the public interests, such information as may be in his possession touching the recent disturbances at Panama, and the interruption on either of the routes, on foreign territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and what measures have been taken for the protection of American interests relative to the same.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed consideration of its disagreement to the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. GIDDINGS earnestly attacked an item for the expenses of the Judiciary in Ohio, and was warmly condemning the appropriation of money to discharge arrearages contracted for returning fugitive slaves to Kentucky, when he suddenly fainted and fell to the floor. Several members immediately conveyed him to a sofa near an open window. A profound sensation was occasioned by the incident, and a recess was spoken of, when it was moved to change the order of business and receive reports for an hour. Mr. GIDDINGS soon returned to consciousness, and was conducted to his residence.

The motion to receive reports was agreed to, and

POST-OFFICE AND OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Post-Office and Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bills.

LAND TO AID RAILROADS.

The bill granting upwards of 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa, to aid railroads in that State, was passed by 79 to 59.

THE NEW-MEXICO CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the parties to the New-Mexico Contested Election case be authorized to appear before the House, either in person or by counsel to defend their respective claims.

Mr. SMITH said the resolution was more especially designed for the sitting member, Señor GALLEGOS, who cannot speak English sufficiently well to argue his case before the House.

Mr. JOHNS of Texas, moved the employment of an interpreter instead of counsel. He was opposed to the admission of counsel as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., stated that the Committee on Elections had decided against GALLEGOS, and in favor of ORTERO, the contestant. He then proceeded to show the necessity of authorizing the employment of counsel.

After further debate, the question was passed over, and

MR. GIDDINGS CONCLUDES HIS REMARKS.

Mr. GIDDINGS, having returned to the Hall, concluded his remarks against the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. During his remarks he referred to affairs in Kansas and the Indian War in Oregon, condemning the proceedings in both Territories. Adjourned.

American Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 8.

The American State Convention adjourned last night at 10 o'clock. Electors for the Congressional and Senatorial Districts, and for the Counties in the State, were appointed. JOHN M. BOTTS, THOMAS FLOURNOY, A. H. H. STUART and JOHN S. CARLILE, were elected for the State at large.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—Ratifies the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, and indorses him as true to the Union and the Constitution, knowing no South, no North, no West, looking only to the interests of the whole country.

Second—Indorses Mr. DONELSON as a friend of the Union and a patriot faithful to the Constitution.

Third—Condemns the squatter sovereignty of the Nebraska bill, under which aliens vote, in violation of the naturalization laws, and the ascendency of the Anti-Slavery sentiment is secured in every Territory that may hereafter be formed.

Fourth—That the proscriptive spirit and harsh invective of the Democratic Party is unjustifiable and unpatriotic.

Fifth—That the Democratic Party are responsible for the embarrassed condition of the finances of Virginia.

Boiler Explosion.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER---LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8.

The train from Elmira, on the Catawissa Railroad, was detained near the Ultimate station, last night, by the explosion of the engine boiler. The fireman and brakeman were killed, and the baggage-master fatally injured. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock P. M., and the passengers (some of whom were injured) arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-TUG BOILER.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 8.

The boiler-head of the steam-tug [illegible] Rent blew out this morning, scalding the engineer,

Latest from the Indians of Panama.

Correspondence, Thursday, May 8.

An arrival at this port from Aspinwall, brings us dates to the 26th ultimo. Everything was quiet at Panama. The steamship *City of Baltimore* had arrived at that port. Her correspondent says that the late outbreak was entirely unprovoked. The Indians were armed, and had taken place between them and the Governor of Panama. It was reported that the riot originated in desire for plunder.

Illinois Anti-Nebraska State Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 8.

The American State Convention at Springfield yesterday indorsed the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and adopted the following ticket for State officers: *For Governor*, W. B. ARCHER; *Lieutenant-Governor*, M. S. DUNLEY; *Secretary of State*, ANTHONY THORNTON; *Treasurer*, JAMES MILLER.

Arrival of the Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 8.

The *Cahawba* has arrived from Havana 4th inst. She brings no news of importance. The stock at Havana is 70,000 boxes. Molasses scarce.

Destructive Fire at Hopkinsville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 8.

The business portion of the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., was burned on Sunday afternoon. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000.

Wilmington, N. C., Municipal Election.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

At the Wilmington (N. C.) election, the Americans elected 4, and the Democrats 1, of their candidates.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore" at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8—3 A. M.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* is coming up the river. Her dates from Liverpool are the same as brought by the *North American*.

☞ A. MRS. POSTELL, who, we presume, prophesies for a living, has been running herself with prophesying the destruction of the Atlantic which will take place by fire, on some Friday, at 11 o'clock. This is not alone absurd but also malicious, and calculated to seriously injure the interests of all connected with the vessel in question, for there will always be found plenty of persons superstitious enough to give credence to the ravings of these fools. We have often heard of the late epidemic in connection with the Prophets, and we think that if such prophets as MRS. POSTELL could be made amenable to the law it would be all the better for the community.

☞ The prolonged stay made by the Padre VIJIL at Washington would warrant us in supposing that the President, on the eve of the great political contest, is, like the knights of old on the eve of battle, "keeping a vigil."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The unparalleled facts of the unrivaled WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, in the recent burning of ADAMS & CO.'s Express Office, Norfolk, Va., at the Globe-st. fire, and the burning of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, in this City, and at the last great fire in Philadelphia, where all kinds of business men in the city safe could be with entire confidence, as Kings of All Safes, are now fully established. One of these Safes saved over $100,000 worth of Jewelry, for Messrs. Simons & Brother, from the ruins of the Artizan Buildings in Philadelphia, and at the late more recent conflagration in that City, the contents of Messrs. JAMES TRUMAN, the Misses LONG, were preserved from all injury by the Wilder Safe. Thus we have proof of a single defect in the Safes now sold at our Warehouse. When our Safes were manufactured, September 2, 1854, complaints were often made of dampness, but this was caused by the unseasoned lumber in the first-proof composition we used and put into the Safes, and by the use of green wood, and improperly of slacking the first coat. Nothing of this kind can be found in the Safes made by us. All of these are manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are warranted *free from dampness*.

Sold at our Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, and No. 23 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. Also, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

H. G. WILDER & CO., Proprietors.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

MESSRS. STRAHAN & HARPER, Gentlemen: On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with the whole four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Salamander Safes, Company August 19, 1850, fully protected its contents as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent order the books, papers and other valuables in it.

The test was a severe one. The triumph of your complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,

Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. R.R.

These Safes secured by our "La Fayette" Bank Locks, and sold by STRAHAN & HARPER,

No. 69 Maiden-lane and No. 144 Water-st.

* Exposed 15 hours.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One Bottle of HOSTETTER'S Bitters creates an energetic flow of the digestive bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of HOSTETTER'S Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of HOSTETTER'S Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so generally adapted to the wants of the human family. There is no family or individual to whom it will not prove beneficial.

Sold by all Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Confectioners and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & McCLELLAN, Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, 308 Broadway, New-York; and MR. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 308 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of Jobbers and other buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Which for the largest assortment in quantities, variety, and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by the gross. Particular attention paid to the execution of orders. Drug Sundries, Chemicals, and a full assortment of Perfumery, at the lowest rates to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

ELEGANT GARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUDERBACK, NO. 343 BROADWAY, BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER-STS., are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of three-ply velvet carpetings, Brussels, 5-ply, and Ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of entirely new and elegant styles never before in this market, a large stock of oil cloths of every width, and all other goods usually connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, worms, rheumatism, sore throat, sore breast, sore feet, lame back, pain in the side, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Plat holder, at 50 cts.

A RARE CHANCE!

TO PURCHASE CHEAP ENGLISH CARPETS.

Velvets 11s. Brussels 4s. 6d. per yard.
Ingrains 3s. 6d. Superior Ingrains 4s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 29 Bowery.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEY wholesale and retail departments are now amply stocked with their late and choicest styles of figured and Brussels carpeting, and their custom department, always busy, will be supplied with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c.

Nos. 259 and 261 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIGHT'S HEAVEN LIGHTNING will speedily restore to health and vigor the most shattered constitution. For a trifling outlay it is very economical. It takes the lead of all other compositions, where it is known. Prepared by C. C. WADLEIGH, Laboratory, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL THE Reliable, the Instantaneous, the Perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. No sandy or fiery hues, but a true and perfect black or brown, imparting the most splendid lustre and softness to the hair. Produced by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., first door from Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have long maintained a reputation for excellence unrivaled by all others. They are the most natural, durable and comfortable wigs in use. Sold at the Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., first door from Broadway.

EUROPEAN MAIL PACKETS.

For Havre, to sail on the 10th May, the splendid new steamship PEREIRE, Capt. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, at 10 A. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to C. DE ROSAZ, No. 2 Bowling Green.

For Southampton and London, the new and splendid steamship ARAGO, Capt. LECOINTE, will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on Saturday, May 17, at 10 A. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to C. DE ROSAZ, No. 2 Bowling Green.

DR. LEVETT, DENTIST, REMOVED FROM 376 Broadway to No. 5 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette Place. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—THE ONLY PREMIUM Scales at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, and all the State Fairs in 1855. Also, Platform Scales, Counter Scales, Warehouse Scales, Railroad Scales, Hay Scales, Coal Scales, Cattle Scales, Stock Scales, Portable Scales, Iron Beams, Levers, Brass Beams, Scale Boxes, Weights, &c. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., 189 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL THE Reliable, the Instantaneous, the Perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. No sandy or fiery hues, but a true and perfect black or brown, imparting the most splendid lustre and softness to the hair. Produced by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., first door from Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCH

FOR SALE

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 6 Pine-st., between Nassau and William-sts. Rent low. Also, 2d floor, 54 Cedar-st., over Tiffany's. Apply to GEO. T. TROTTER, 54 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 191 Washington-st., opposite Fulton Ferry. Apply to W. C. SMITH, No. 45 Maiden-la., New-York.

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HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A new cottage, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 chambers, and cellar, with a well of water at the door. Rent low. Apply to JOHN H. WHITE, Tarrytown.

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HOUSE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FLATBUSH.—A new cottage, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 chambers, and cellar, with a well of water at the door. Rent low. Apply to JOHN H. WHITE, Tarrytown.

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LANDS WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wanted to purchase, 5 to 10 acres of land, suitable for a country residence, within 1 hour's ride of the City Hall. Address, stating price, &c., box No. 1,000 Post-office, New-York.

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UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.—Leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Battery-pl., daily, at 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and the West. Office, 16 Wall-st.

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A DESIRABLE LOT.—Corporation land for sale, 100 by 100 feet, on Bloomingdale-rd., between 31st and 32d-sts. Apply to WOOLSEY & HOPKINS, 31 Nassau-st.

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A PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The house No. 17 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl., is offered for sale or to let. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. STEWART, 257 Broadway.

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A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house No. 11 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl., is offered for sale. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. STEWART, 257 Broadway.

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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The elegant country seat at Bergen Point, N. J., known as the Bergen Point Hotel, is offered for sale or to let. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. STEWART, 257 Broadway.

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BOX FOR SALE.—One box for sale at the Hudson River, at the foot of Franklin-st. Apply to WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 52 Pine-st.

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BRICK FOR SALE.—Two million fine brick, delivered on the dock at Hoboken, N. J., or at the yard, foot of Jane-st., North River. Apply to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, 52 Pine-st.

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—Carpets, oil cloths, mats, &c., at the lowest cash prices, at No. 100 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William-sts.

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CHEAP FURNITURE.—Parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, at No. 100 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William-sts.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The house and grounds at Throgg's Neck, 12 miles from the City Hall, are offered to let. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. STEWART, 257 Broadway

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

CONGRATULATORY AT THE TABLE

Speeches, Sentiment, Song, Music, Mirth and Wine.

The Great American Dramatist, and Enlightened Statesman, Receive Appropriate Honors.

Political Candidates for the Presidency Toasted.

Many Guests Present, Who Were Famous in Literature.

ROUGH AT THE ACADEMY,

Tenth Ward Public School Society.

THE SATYRS' AMUSEMENT SOCIETY.

THE ELDER, THEN DEAN, AND THEN DUKES

Two Twenty-second Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

SECOND DAY.

The storm of Yesterday prevented the attendance of so large a number as attended on the previous day. Before proceeding to business, Mr. Knowles, wished half an hour before the commencement of the proceedings—he had appeared at the door in company with several ladies, and then one of the ladies had asked admission to the hall, when she was repulsed rudely by one of the men employed in taking care of the house. He thought it would be well that the Ladies should be admitted. [Applause.]

The President, after stating that the meeting was for business and discussion, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Knowles, from the Committee appointed to procure a place for the meeting, reported that they had engaged the Academy of Music for the purpose, at a rent of $250.

Mr. Burleigh, from the Committee on Finance, reported that they had received $1,000 in donations, and had pledges for $2,000 more.

Mr. Burleigh moved that the Committee be discharged, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burleigh also moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to procure the Academy of Music for the evening session, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burleigh moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to procure a band of music for the evening session, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burleigh moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to procure tickets

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Business Meeting.

A business meeting of the Congregational Union was held yesterday, in the Church of the Puritans, at 3 o'clock P. M. Resolutions were passed in favor of [illegible] towards the accumulation of the $20,000 [illegible] Church building, to be employed either as a gift or a loan, in Kansas; and of selling another [illegible] similar to that recently held in Albany, [illegible] of fascinating the collection of the [illegible] of New-York and Brooklyn united in [illegible] work. The work of circulating the Bible [illegible] was also resolved to be assistant to claim its [illegible] and other kindred associations.

Rev. [illegible] of New-Mexico, was the next [illegible] of his remarks was a resolution [illegible] the action of the Board in [illegible] distributing the Bible there de- [illegible] consideration of the Board's [illegible] in New-Mexico a large proportion of [illegible] were unable to read, and the natives were [illegible] under the control of the Catholic priests. [illegible] ought to be widely diffused there through [illegible] of the Bible Society. The resolution [illegible] unanimously. The President announced [illegible] of the unpleasant weather there [illegible] to be no evening meeting.

Rev. [illegible] moved, that the minutes [illegible] necessary to be referred to the [illegible] Committee; then read the Secretary, then read the [illegible] of this Society; and Assistant Secretary, [illegible] moved that the thanks of the [illegible] be presented to Rev. Dr. Hawes and the oth- [illegible] who had addressed them, and also to [illegible] of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, for [illegible] which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Wisner, the President, then pronounced [illegible], and declared the meeting adjourned [illegible].

[illegible] of this Society seem to be in a very [illegible] condition, and its members exhibit a [illegible] zeal in the cause which they are laboring [illegible].

Business Meeting.

A business meeting of the Congregational Union was held yesterday, in the Church of the Puritans, corner of Sullivan and Houston streets. Resolutions were passed in favor of providing towards the accumulation of the $20,000 Church building, to be employed either as a gift or a loan, in Kansas; and of selling another church edifice similar to that recently held in Albany, for the purpose of fascinating the collection of the churches of New-York and Brooklyn united in the work.

The work of circulating the Bible was also resolved to be assistant to claim its attention, and other kindred associations.

Rev. [illegible] of New-Mexico, was the next speaker. One of his remarks was a resolution [illegible] the action of the Board in distributing the Bible there, [illegible] consideration of the Board's [illegible] in New-Mexico a large proportion of the people were unable to read, and the natives were under the control of the Catholic priests. [illegible] ought to be widely diffused there through the agency of the Bible Society. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The President announced that, on account of the unpleasant weather there would be no evening meeting.

Rev. [illegible] moved, that the minutes be read and carried, that the ministers [illegible] necessary to be referred to the Business Committee; then read the Secretary, then read the minutes of this Monday; and Assistant Secretary, [illegible] moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Rev. Dr. Hawes and the other gentlemen who had addressed them, and also to the pastor of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, for the use of the edifice, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Wisner, the President, then pronounced the benediction, and declared the meeting adjourned [illegible].

[illegible] of this Society seem to be in a very [illegible] condition, and its members exhibit a [illegible] zeal in the cause which they are laboring [illegible].

Anniversary Meeting.

The anniversary meeting of the Congregational Union was held last night, in the Church of the Puritans, corner of Sullivan and Houston streets. Rev. Dr. Wisner, the President, was in the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Chatham, read the Scriptures, and Rev. Mr. Hall, of Jersey City, prayed